

specimens of additional species promised Barber by
Chief when collection has been identified.

Birds from Laysan Id. in Coll. M. C. Z.

Porzana palmeri Frohawk 5 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 undet.

Puffinus nativitatis Street 2 ♂, 3 ♀

Pterodroma cookii hypoleuca (Salvin) 2 ♂, 1 undet.

Bulweria bulweri (J. & S.) 1 undet.

Sterna lunata Peale, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 6 undet.

Anous stolidus pileatus (Scopoli) 5 ♂, 1 ♀

Megalopterus minutus melanogenys (Gray) 1 ♂, 1 undet.

Gygis alba kittlitzi Hart. 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 undet.

Numenius tahitensis (Gm.) 1 ♀

Anas laysanensis Roths. 4 ♂, 1 ♀

Acrocephalus familiaris Roths. 5 ♂, 3 ♀

Himatione fraithi Roths. 8 ♂, 3 ♀

Telespiza cantans Scott-Wilson 7 ♂, 2 ♀

Mallophaga from Hawaiian Trip of 1923

7121	<i>Sula piscator</i>	Laysan Is.	5-7-23	<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.)
7041	<i>Phaëthon rubricaudus</i>	Laysan Is.	5-3-23	<i>Alloptes phaethonis</i>
7069	<i>Sula cyanops</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-5-23	
7079	<i>Sula piscator</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.)
7084	<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	<i>Docophoroides</i> sp.
7085	<i>Gygis alba</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	<i>Esthiopterum</i>
7093	<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	<i>Docophoroides</i> sp.
7095	<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	(<i>Giebelia</i> n. sp. 1 (Mites (<i>Analgesidae</i>)) (<i>Menopon</i> sp.) (<i>Giebelia</i> n. sp. 2))
7096	<i>Puffinus cuneatus</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-6-23	<i>Giebelia</i> n. sp. 2
7021	<i>Sula piscator</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-7-23	<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.)
7143	<i>Sula piscator</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-9-23	<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.)
7144	<i>Sula cyanops</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-9-23	(<i>Esthiopterum</i> sp.) (<i>Docophoroides</i> sp.)
7153	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-9-23	
7177	<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-11-23	
7183	<i>Phaëthon rubricaudus</i>	Laysan Is. Hawaii	5-11-23	<i>Alloptes phaetontis</i> (Gmelin)
7222	<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	Lisianski I. Haw.	5-17-23	<i>Esthiopterum</i> sp.
7226	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Lisianski I. Haw.	5-17-23	<i>Esthiopterum</i> sp.
7236	<i>Pterodroma hypoleuca</i>	Lisianski I. Haw.	5-17-23	(<i>Giebelia</i> n. sp. 1) (Mites (<i>Analgesidae</i>))
7250	<i>Fregata minor</i>	Lisianski I. Haw.	5-18-23	<i>Amyrsidea</i> sp.
7453	<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	Lisianski I. Haw.	5-19-23	<i>Alloptes phaetontis</i> (Gmelin)
7550	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	French Frigate Shoals, Hawaii	6-25-23	(<i>Degeeriella emarginata</i> K. and K.) (<i>Menopon</i> sp.)
7580	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	French Frigate Shoals, Hawaii	6-26-23	
7632	<i>Sula cyanops</i>	Johnston I. Hawaii		(<i>Actornithophilus</i> sp.)
			7-12-23	(<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.))
7635	<i>Sula leucogastra</i>	Johnston I. Hawaii	7-12-23	<i>Esthiopterum helleri</i> (Kell. and Kuw.)
7653	<i>Procelsterna saxatilis</i>	Johnston I. Hawaii	7-13-23	<i>Actornithophilus</i> sp.
7682	<i>Anous stolidus</i>	Johnston I. Hawaii	7-15-23	<i>Degeeriella emarginatus</i> K. and K.)
7688	<i>Sterna fuscata</i>	Johnston I. Hawaii	7-15-23	
7842	<i>Sterna lunata</i>	Wake Is.	8-2-23	<i>Philopterus snyderi</i> K. and P.
7845	<i>Phaëthon rubricaudus</i>	Wake Is.	8-2-23	
7874	<i>Phaëthon rubricaudus</i>	Wake Is.	8-3-23	<i>Alloptes phaethonis</i> (Gmelin)
1268	<i>Rattus</i> sp.	Wake Is.	8-2-23	Mites fam. <i>Dermanyssidae</i>

----- *Ornithodoros talaje* (tick) from
Lisianski Is. 18-V-1923
French Frigate Shoals 26-VI-1923
Johnston Is. 15-VII-1923

Det. H. E. Ewing and E. A. Chapin, January 19, 1931.

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE. * WAKE ISLAND

Sterna lunata

July 27-Aug. 5, 1923 : About 100 are found in two small groups, one on the south and one on the north side of the main island. The birds are found on the rough coral of the outer beaches where they rest in the shade of bushes in company. They are not now breeding.

Hypotaenidea wakensis

July 31, 1923 : None found on Peale Island.

Aug. 2, 1923 : These birds seem very sedentary. Those that I take on sandy areas where there is only scattered areas of shade are very worn and pale colored above, those from certain sections where there are extensive dead falls have the wing feathers worn and abraded apparently from their use in climbing about. This is true though more suitable areas where conditions are less severe may be found near at hand. The wing claw in this species is very large and strong.

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE -- WAKE ISLAND

Phaethon rubricauda

July 27 to August 4, 1923 : About 30 seen on the island. One taken July 29 was incubating a fresh egg. Others are seen flying in pairs and circling while they utter their harsh explosive notes.

Phaethon lepturus

Aug. 2, 1923 : One flew over the island high in (the) air and passed on north. Decidedly smaller and lighter in appearance than the Red-tailed bird which was in the air at the same time.

Fregata

July 27 to August 4, 1923 : 2000 or more are found. A few have partly grown young in stick nests placed 8 or 10 feet from the ground. The majority however are not nesting. When not resting in the low trees, they spend much time soaring overhead. I seem them pursuing terns and boobies.

Pluvialis d. fulva

July 30, 1923 : About 20 feeding on rock flats laid bare at low tide. Very wild.

Aug. 1 : Four

Aug. 2 : A dozen seen.

Aug. 4 : Common in southward migration. Found in little openings among the Tournefortia trees.

Numenius tahitiensis

July 28 (One taken from a flock of three) July 29 (Two seen) Aug 1 (A female in fine adult plumage taken. Showed black atrophy of the ovary.) Aug. 2 (An adult male taken in full plumage had small sexual organs.)

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A WETMORE ** WAKE ISLAND

Puffinus cuneatus (i.e. pacificus)

July 30, 1923 : A colony of perhaps 50 pairs found in loose soil in openings among the trees on Peak Island. Males apparently settle down after sowing a few wild oats during mating as I found several males incubating among those taken today. Eggs appeared hard set but I found no young.

Aug. 2, 1923 : A few burrows in the northern portion of Wake Island.

Puffinus nativitatis

July 30, 1923 : A pair taken on Peak Island in an open growth of Tournefortia near the center of the island.

Sula leucogaster

July 27-August 4, 1923 : There are fully five hundred here found mostly on the windward side of the large island. On the western and of the north half of Wake a few pairs have young from half to nearly grown in ground nests. Other pairs rest in perches in the trees and apparently another breeding season is approaching. At evening many of the birds (come) in to the island from some fishing ground to the southwest and pass low over our camp. Many are robbed by the frigate birds. On the windward side of the atoll the birds rest on logs or lumps of coral frequently in little groups. They are much more wary than other boobies. Like the other species they fly with neck outstretched and feet straight behind. The flight is strong. Their heavy necks slope gradually into the long slender bodies.

SULA dactylatra

Aug. 2, 1923 : Two young and an adult shot on the windward side of Wake.

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE ** WAKE ISLAND

Sula piscator (i.e. sula)

July 27-August 4, 1923 : The red-footed booby is next to the noddy the most abundant species of bird here as it numbers at least 5,000 perhaps many more. The birds are so scattered through the trees that it is difficult to get a true idea of their number. They are distributed everywhere but are most common around the shores of the lagoon where they gather during the day in parties on the open limbs of ambulla (sp?) trees in companies. Preferred perches are those exposed to the gentle sweep of the east trade winds. The birds preen or sleep here or rest quietly in the sun. When approached in the open they usually fly when I am some distance away but when I come on them suddenly in the bushes they seem wholly unconcerned. No occupied nests have been found but many of the adults have chosen nest sites among the trees and are beginning mating antics. One rests below the other and utters a peculiar drawn out wheezing call while it throws the head up and the neck back and waves (it) around in the air. At other times the two rest near one another uttering loud clucking calls.

At evening bands of the boobies come in from the sea toward the southwest beating steadily toward the island. Many are intercepted by Frigate-birds and often are forced to disgorge. Other boobies flying low and swiftly gain shelter of the trees and then the frigate gives up the pursuit. The broad winged tyrant flaps steadily along above its victim following its twisting flight with the greatest ease. If the booby does not give up forthwith, it is usually seized by the tail and shaken while it squawks protestingly.

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE

Wake Island, July 27-August 5, 1923.

STERNA FUSCATA

A colony of about 3000 birds found on the eastern end of Peale Island where they are now nesting. About one third have eggs in part fresh and in part incubated. Their breeding season here is just beginning as females are laying or preparing to lay. They have chosen a site on bare sand in part shaded by Tournefortia trees. A small series of eggs taken July 30.

The birds fly about over the entire island in pairs of little groups either as part of a mating exhibition or in passing to fishing grounds. The pursuit of these terns by Frigate-birds is spirited as the birds travel swiftly and dodge in and out. The robber follows relentlessly but is frequently foiled by some quick turn on the part of the pursued.

This species suffered heavily at the hands of the Japanese poachers as the bones of thousands lie among the trees near the shacks on Peale Island.

ANOUS STOLIDUS PILEATUS

The most abundant bird here numbering at least 6000. The birds are now nesting and are distributed evenly over the entire atoll. Nests are masses of twigs a foot or so high and of equal diameter, sometimes smaller, placed in Tournefortia or () trees from three to fifteen feet from the ground. A few young are ready to fly, many are much smaller and about one-fourth of the nests contain eggs. A few nests are placed on large rocks usually elevated where they are free from marauding crabs.

As I pass through the trees the adults leave their nests with a rattle of wings in the branches and dash out to circle about with harsh calls. As I pass through the woods they are continually about me. The young utter insistent piping calls.

A few of the young are light--the majority are dark.

Adults are active both by night and day.

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE

Wake Island, July 27-August 5, 1923.

MEGALOPTERUS HAWAIIENSIS.

About 200 nest in the Tournefortia trees near the beach, scattered among the noddies. Nests now contain young. Adults fly about my head with their harsh rattling calls. Not found far inland. Feet and tarsi vary from blackish brown to dark orange.

GYGIS ALBA

Abundant. Fully 2500 on the three islands. The birds are found in little groups of two or three pairs among the Tournefortia trees where they lay their eggs in little depressions or scars on limbs one and one half to two and one half inches in diameter, from two to fifteen feet from the ground. Some eggs are fresh, other parents have nearly grown young. Though the love-birds come and hover overhead as elsewhere they are wild and seldom approach within 20 feet. In addition to their froglike grunt they sometimes utter a high pitched squeaky whistle teu-ee-ee-ee. The skin in this species is black and the feathers loosely attached.

HETERACTITIS

July 31, 1923. Two seen.

August 1, 1923. One

EXTRACTIONS FROM THE UNPUBLISHED SPECIES ACCOUNTS OF A. WETMORE

Arenaria

Wake Island, 1923

July 29. Two seen.

July 31. Seen

August 1, A dozen seen. A male taken in adult plumage had testes ○

August 2. About 20 seen.

August 4. Seen.

Sept. 10, 1928.

Mrs. M. E. McLellan Davidson,
California Academy of Sciences,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Davidson:

Your letter of August 30 was duly received, and I must admit you make out a pretty good case for the ~~location~~ of Pescadores Islands, at least on paper, but I have just thought of Hartert's late list of types of Tubinares in the Tring Museum, and find he (Novitates Zoologicae, XXXIII, 1926, 352, 353) has a footnote saying of Krusenstern, "This island, or rather Krusenstern Islands or Rocks, is south of Lisiansky and Laysan, and has nothing to do with the Marshall Islands, from which it is more than a thousand miles away!" On page 353, under *Neonectris griseus pescadoresi*, he gives the type locality as "Pescadores or Fisher Islands, near Formosa." He then refers back to his *Paläarktischen Fauna*, pp. 1426 and 1427, where he notes the location of Pescadores as "bei Formosa."

Before I found the above references, I was going to suggest that it might be advisable to write Dr. Kuroda and learn if any of Owston's Jap collectors are still within reach, and whether they could throw any light on the subject.

You will notice that Salvin, in his original description of *Puffinus cuneatus*, was not certain that Krusenstern Island was the one in the Marshall group, although he thought it was.

I think this is about all I can add to the discussion now, but if I find any more data I will let you know of it.

Very truly yours,

Chas. Richmond

Associate Curator, Division of Birds.

October 2, 1925.

Mrs. Freda Keswick,
Cowhill Tower,
Dumfries, Scotland.

Dear Madam:-

Please accept my sincere thanks for the notes relative to the discovery of Johnston Island by your grandfather Captain Charles James Johnston in 1807. Currents through this section seem to draw vessels to the westward, since, by a curious coincidence in 1923, our ship cited this atoll from approximately the same position as recorded in the note on the original discovery. Please accept my thanks for your interest in forwarding this information. I am

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

lp

TELEPHONE } 137 DUMFRIES.
TELEGRAMS }
STATION: HOLYWOOD, G.S.W.R.LY.

COWHILL TOWER,
DUMFRIES.

18th September, 1925.

A. Wetmore, Esq.,
Assistant Secy., Smithsonian Institution,
U. S. National Museum,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir,

With further reference to my letter of 20th August, I requested my Brother to send me copy of the extract from the Official Account of the Cruise of the H.M.S. "Cornwallis". I have now pleasure in sending this to you. I fear it is not of very great interest, and gives you no further information.

There is a footnote, signed by my Brother, Major General Johnston, which gives an account of an interesting little coincidence.

Again thanking you for the interest you have taken in the matter,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Freda Kozewik.

Copy Extract from the Official Account of a
Cruise of H.M.S. "Cornwallis" in 1807-8, under
the Command of Captain Charles James Johnston :-

".....As we were going in a direction that few ships have been, I was in great expectation of making some discovery. My hopes were confirmed, as on the 14th December (1807) at 4 p.m., we discovered two islands from the mast-head bearing South by East. Their latitude is $16^{\circ} 52'$ North and Longitude by D.K.* $190^{\circ} 26'$ East.

As these Islands are not laid down in any Chart and no mention made of them in any late voyages of these seas, I have every reason to consider them as a new discovery. They are very low and have a dangerous reef off the East end of them, could not be more than 3 or 4 miles in extent."

When I was at Gibraltar, Captain Nugent, R.N. (now Admiral Nugent) showed me a photograph of Johnston Island. He had been in one of H.M. Ships (I cannot remember the name) that was sent about 30 years ago to raise the British Flag on the Island, and to put up a notice that it belonged to this Country. The notice was shown on the photograph.

(sgd.) J. T. JOHNSTON,

Park Cottage,
Cobham, Surrey.

Major General.

15/9/25.

Box 2214

Honolulu, Hawaii,

May 5-1925

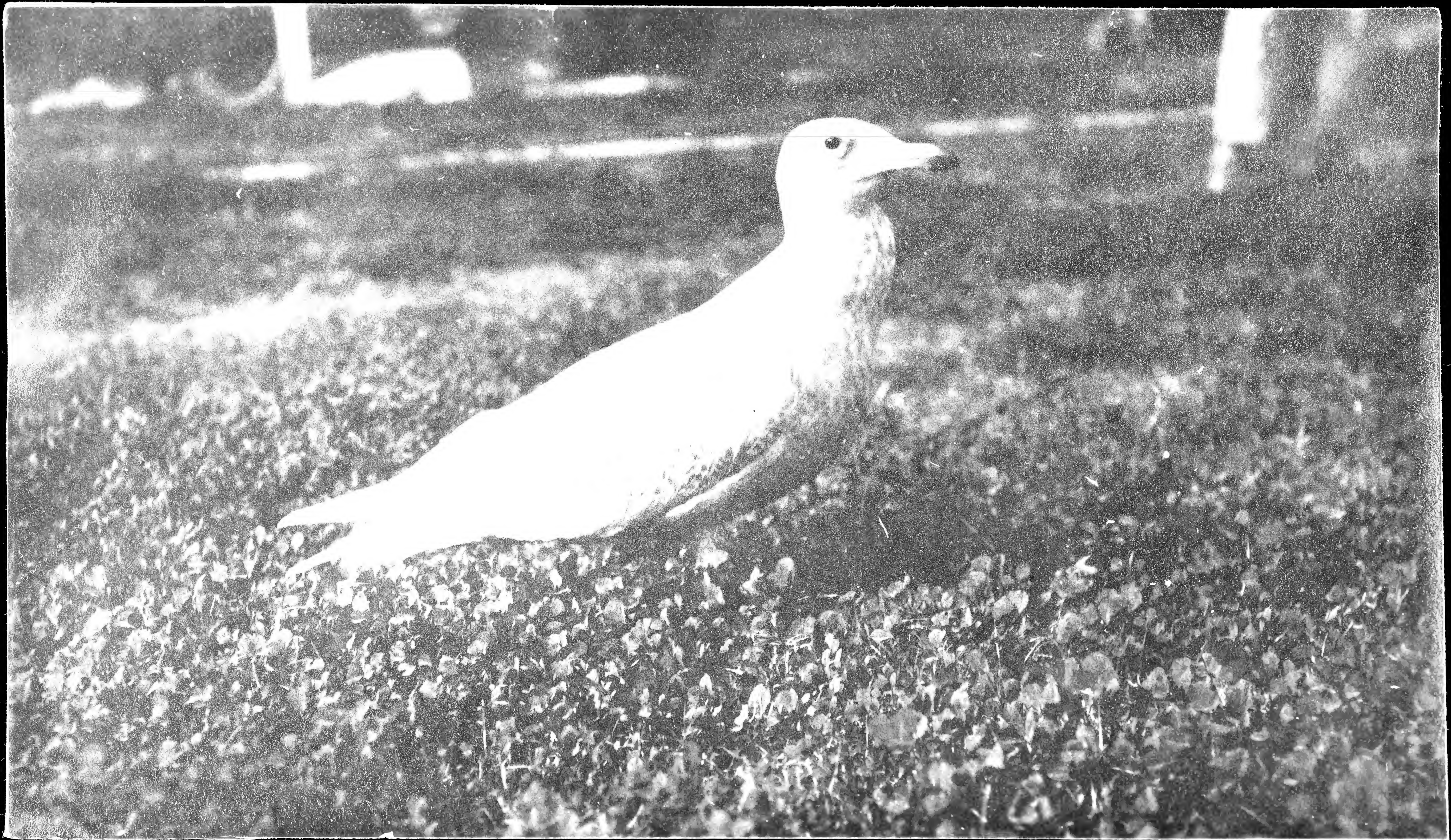
Dear Dr. Wetmore:

I was pleased to learn of your promotion - such I take it to be - and wish you all possible success. The immediate occasion for writing is the receipt of enclosed photo from my brother-in-law, now stationed on Midway, of a stranger to their island - I thought it might interest you. Photo must have been taken sometime in January this year. The later fate of the bird, whether it "stuck around" or left, lived or died, he does not mention.

I am off on my own this year, leaving for Japan by middle of June, returning about Sept. 1 - woe to the bluffs!

Yours

D. Thompson



Waddy:-

This is a rare
fellow. Some kind of a
gull, what came ashore
during a heavy storm.

Popular articles

Nat. Geog.
Asia

Wetmore

PUBLICATIONS - TANAGER EXPEDITION

To be issued as Bulletins
with secondary title,
"Tanager Expedition, 1923."
Publication No. "

SUBJECT	CONTRIBUTORS	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORS
History, Narrative, Description, etc.	<i>To be prepared by Wetmore cf. letter Gregory, April 1925.</i> King Atkinson All the Staff	Gregory
Birds	Wetmore	Wetmore
Fish	?	Ball
Land Shells	Cooke	Cooke
Plants	Caum Wilder Pollock	Brown
Archaeology	?	Judd
Geology	All Staff	Palmer
Mammals	?	Wetmore
Lizards	?	"
Insects	Pullaway Bryan Others	Bryan
Land fauna	?	Edmondson
Marine fauna	Grant-Thaanum	Edmondson

Popular

BERNICE PAU'AHU BISHOP MUSEUM
OF
POLYNESIAN ETHNOLOGY
AND NATURAL HISTORY

HONOLULU, HAWAII,

September 5, 1924.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RILEY.

Dear Mr. Riley:

With regard to the attached letter from Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder, under date of August 15, 1924, concerning possible additions to the Hawaiian Island Bird Reservation, I have the following to offer:

Wake Island. This is an American possession, secured at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, and is an outlier of the ~~Marshall~~ ^{Marshall} group located 2,000 miles west of Honolulu and 1,330 miles east of Guam. Wake is under jurisdiction of the Navy Department, but is not assigned to any definite political unit. It is loosely considered to be administered by the authorities at Guam. I visited Wake Island personally from July 27 to August 15, 1923. I found it an atoll, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, where three islands with an average land width of one-half mile form a horse-shoe, surrounding a shallow lagoon. The island rises 25 feet above high tide at its highest point, is covered with low shrubs and trees, and has no fresh water supply except from rain. I found here moderate sized colonies of sooty and gray-backed tern, noddies of two species, love birds, wedge-tailed and Christmas Island shearwaters, red-footed, blue-faced and common boobies, frigate birds, and red-tailed tropic birds. It is reported that a few sooty albatross breed here also. The only land bird is a peculiar species of flightless rail. Bristle-thighed curlew, turnstone, and Pacific golden plover are found during migrations.

Wake was raided by Japanese feather hunters at about the same time as the last depredations on Laysan. Old shacks at their camp site are still standing and in the bushes behind these are scattered the bones of many thousands of birds. I found no sign of recent depredations of this sort. Wake Island has no anchorage, so that in stopping there ships are required to stand by while sending off shore parties. It is low and indications are that it is swept at intervals by terrific storms. Because of its remote position, and inaccessibility, I do not recommend attempt be made to secure it for a bird reservation at the present time.

Johnston Island (formerly known as Cornwallis). This island is located in latitude $16^{\circ}45'$ north, longitude $169^{\circ}30'$ west, approximately 700 miles southwest of Honolulu, and politically is included as a part of Honolulu County. I visited Johnston Island from July 10 to 19, 1923. The reef here is approximately 30 miles long with two small islands rising from it. Johnston Island proper is three-quarters of a mile long by one-quarter of a mile wide, and has a loose sandy soil that on the eastern end is elevated in a hill rising 40 feet above high water. Sand Island, situated one mile north of east is of irregular formation approximately 300 by 400 yards and rises only 15 feet above high tide. Both islands are covered with bunch grass and creepers. There are small deposits of guano in the form of phosphate rock on Sand Island. These have not been exploited to any extent. About 1918 the island was leased by the

Territorial Land Office to Max Schlemmer of Honolulu for a term of years with the proviso that Schlemmer plant 500 coconut trees each year and that he not permit molestation of the breeding birds. Schlemmer visited the island once, but made no other attempt to carry out his contract. After about three years in 1918 Schlemmer transferred his agreement to C. K. Ai & Company, a Japanese firm of Honolulu. Ai planned to establish a fishing station and dispatched a sanpan with a crew of Japanese and suitable equipment. These men landed on the Johnston, built a crude shack and after a day and a half mutinied and returned to Honolulu. Before my visit to Johnston, the Territorial Commissioner of Lands requested that I make a report to him as to plantings of trees and other agreements in the original lease. I wrote him later that I was able to find no sign of tree planting or other occupation of the island than that mentioned. For this reason the lease is void. A survey of the breeding colonies of birds on Johnston Island during my visit in July showed the following as present:

Laysan albatross	1
Wedge-tailed shearwater	3,000
Christmas Island shearwater	400
Bulwer's petrel	400
Red-footed booby	250
Blue-faced booby	220
Common booby	75
Gray-backed tern	50
Sooty tern	5,500
Love bird (white tern)	40
Noddy	2,300
Necker Island tern	3
Frigate bird	900
Red-tailed tropic bird	12

In my opinion the island is well located for a bird reservation, and can be easily administered as a part of the present Hawaiian Reservation. It is recommended that the Bureau enter into correspondence with Mr. C. S. Judd, C/o The Board of Agriculture, Honolulu, T. H., in regard to this and that effort be made to secure Johnston Island as a reservation.

To ascertain the views of the territorial authorities

Jarvis, Howland, and Baker Islands (The other islands mentioned in letter). While American discoveries have been claimed by the British and title to them is now more or less in dispute, it seems probable that part, if not all of them may eventually come under American jurisdiction when the matter of making them reservations may be considered. So far as I am aware, Jarvis Island was first visited by scientists during an expedition of this present summer from the Bishop Museum. As yet, we have had no report as to their findings. One or two accounts of the birds of Howland and Baker Islands have been printed and the meager information obtained can be furnished when wanted.

Very truly yours,

Att.

A. W.

Biologist.

RE-bp

✓ A copy of the lease for Johnston Id., given to me in Honolulu, is attached herewith.

JOHNSTON ISLAND LEASE

From records of Commission of Public Lands, T. H.

General Lease 661 of Johnston Island Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 48''$ N Long. $169^{\circ} 32' 24''$ W. "Is a lagoon island, the reef being about 8 miles long in a N E and S W direction. Edges defined by breakers.

"On the reef are islets, the larger (called Johnson Island) lying to the S. W. is half a mile long E N E and W S W; the smaller called Sand Isle is a mere sand bank about 500 yards in diameter and lies 1 mile N E of Johnston Island."

Lease made to Max Schlemmer September 20, 1909 for 15 years from September 11, 1909. Annual rental \$25.00.

Special conditions in this lease are as follows:

"And it is further agreed and understood by and between the Lessor and Lessee that should at any time during the term of the lease, part or parts of the said Islands be required by either the Federal or Territorial Governments for any public purposes, the Lessor may resume and take possession of such part or parts, the same thereupon to be reserved from and cease to be subject to the covenants and conditions of this lease; and upon the event of resumption of possession thereof by the Lessor for that reason, the rent herein reserved shall thereupon be reduced in the proportion to the value of the land so withdrawn.

"The Lessee to plant on the premises five hundred (500) cocoanut trees per annum, and maintain same in good growing condition during the term of this lease.

"And it is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto, that the Lessee will not allow the use of explosives of any kind in the water immediately adjacent to Johnson Island for the purpose of killing or capturing fish.

"And it is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto, that the Lessee will not allow the destruction of birds on or the capturing of birds for removal from said Johnson Island or from the water immediately adjacent thereto."

On August 8, 1917, Edward M. May presented an affidavit to the Commissioner of Public Lands to the effect that during June, 1914, in company with Capt. George Piltz, since deceased, he visited what is known as Johnston alias Cornwallis Island, and was on the island for one day and viewed the entire landscape of the island. He found the island to be a reef with two islets. The island was uninhabited and unimproved, and with only slight vegetation, which vegetation consisted of grass, and some bushes, similar to those along the shore of the Island of Oahu. There were no cocoanut trees on the island whatsoever, nor any signs of any such trees or the cultivation therefor.

On August 9, 1917, H. E. Stafford petitioned the Commissioner of Public Lands to determine the lease because the lessee had not planted the cocoanut trees and had not paid the taxes on the island as required by the lease.

On August 23, 1917, the Commissioner of Public Lands wrote to
Max Schlemmer:

"My attention having been called to the fact that you have not
complied with the terms of your lease No. 661 of Johnson Island, I
beg to notify you that unless the terms of said lease are complied
with before September 1, 1918, said lease will be terminated."

On August 9, 1918, the lease was assigned to C. K. Ai of
Honolulu, with the consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands,"
provided, however, that such consent shall in no wise be construed
as varying in any respect the liabilities and obligations to the
Territory, under said General Lease No. 661, of the above named
C. K. Ai." The consideration of assignment was \$375.00.

Note:

The Commissioner of Public Lands would appreciate
receiving information as to any plantings of coconuts on Johnston
Island.

(Signed) C. S. Judd

Superintendent of Forestry.

Honolulu, T. H.
June 4, 1923.

SHIPMENT No. 90

DUPLICATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1924

INVOICE OF SPECIMENS

Forwarded to Colorado Museum Natural History

~~For Examination.~~ Glenn

In Exchange. Colorado

U. S. NAT. MUS. No. Collector's No.	NAME	REMARKS
A.W. 7020	Bulweria bulweri	
A.W. 7022	" "	
A.W. 6874	Pterodroma hypoleuca	
A.W. 6803	Puffinus nativitatis	
A.W. 6804	" "	
C.E.R. 50	Megalopterus hawaiiensis	
89	" "	
A.W. 6777	Puffinus cuneatus	
A.W. 6817	" "	
—	Diomedea nigripes	
—	" "	
—	" "	
—	" "	

Approved,

E. A. Goldman
IN CHARGE, BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. Chief.

SHIPMENT No. 89

DUPLICATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1924

INVOICE OF SPECIMENS

Forwarded to H. R. Hickey
~~For Examination.~~ 514 Lester Avenue
In Exchange. Pasadena, Calif.

U. S. NAT. MUS.
No.
Not cataloged

NAME

REMARKS

Bulweria bulweri

set 1 egg

Puffinus cuneatus

" " "

Anous s. pileatus

" " "

Approved,

E. A. Goldman

Chief.

IN CHARGE, BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Transport Fish from Honolulu

J.H.

Fred M. Krentz

424 - W. 4th - St. New Parks

Calif **SEATTLE**

Mr. Alfred Menesoglio

Halei, Kauai

PHONE 60831

MAIN 2300

H. J. RYAN

HORTICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

HALL OF RECORDS
LOS ANGELES

Mr. Frank Reed Lawrence

2 Willard Place

Waverly

Bronxville, New York

B. W. HELLINGS

MANAGER

Pacific & Atlantic Photos, Inc.

**ORGANIZED BY
THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS**

**SUTTER 7000
CHRONICLE BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO**

In return

Room 137

will you be as kind
as to send photos
of the expedition

E. Desmouée

MR. WALTER F. GOODMAN

Mr. Nelson - J.W. "Matsonia" Mar. 25/23
Forest Service - Ferry Bldg. 57.

Meet Dr. Wetmore of The U.S.B.S,
and a fellow passenger to
Honolulu. Kindest regards.

W. J. Swath

Rev. Bertrand R. Cook

At Father's Home

Phoenix

Ariz.

Box 1326.

Secretary of the Navy.

The ^{work of the} ~~work of our~~ scientific ^{expedition} ~~expedition~~ ^{survey of} ~~to the~~ islands in the Hawaiian Bird Reservation for which you were kind enough to detail ~~as the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ a messenger, the U.S.S. Tanager, ~~has been completed~~ ^{with results of the greatest value.} ~~we are pleased to state~~ ^{that} has been completed, ~~in a most satisfactory manner.~~ ^{that} ~~The~~ we are pleased to state that the itinerary outlined ~~when the~~ when the expedition was organized last spring was carried out ~~on schedule~~ according to schedule and a complete examination of the various islands made. The work ^{as our party} ~~has~~ covered the entire chain of the leeward islands of in the Hawaiian group from Nihoa to Ocean Island, the latter distant ^{in addition} ~~thirteen~~ hundred miles from Honolulu, and visited ~~were made to~~ Johnston and Wake islands. The personnel of the scientific party the survey, made in cooperation with the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, covered as broad a field as practicable. The personnel of the scientific party, under direction of ~~the~~ Dr. A. Wetmore of the Biological Survey, U.S.

Department of Agriculture, varied from month to month but on the average twelve men were kept in the field from April 4 to August 13, 1923. Extensive collections of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, miscellaneous marine invertebrates, corals, plants, marine algae and rock samples were ^{secured} ~~collected~~ ~~taken~~ ~~made~~ as opportunity offered, moving and still ~~live~~ pictures of the bird life of Laysan and other matters of interest ^{were taken,} ~~secured~~ and much general information ^{was obtained.} ~~secured~~. In addition to ~~this~~ ~~the~~ officers of the Tanager, in many cases with the assistance of astronomers and engineers in the civilian party ~~matters~~ made accurate maps of a number of islands, corrected charts and secured readings for latitude and longitude for islands of uncertain position, information which, with soundings and other data, will be of value to mariners.

Prior to this work Laysan and Midway islands had been ^{more or less thoroughly covered} ~~well known~~ but other islands, had been visited by naturalists for periods of a few hours only, or in some cases had been wholly unknown. Through

the able assistance of the officers and crew of the Tanager, camping parties for extended work were landed wherever desired, resulting in thorough scientific exploration. The chain of islands visited has long been famous for its great breeding colonies of albatrosses, shearwaters, terns and other sea ^{soot} ~~birds~~ ~~and~~ which resort there in such numbers that apparently barren rocks (such as Necker and Gardner islands) support a ~~large~~ breeding population of many thousand birds.

The rocky island of Nihoa was of interest through its extensive remains of ancient habitation, while the strange stone ~~temples~~ platforms on the summit of Necker, an island not mentioned in Polynesian legends, point to some forgotten religious cult of considerable importance. On Laysan Island our party occupied a camp site not far from that once used by the crew of the U.S.S. Saginaw wrecked there in 1887. Wake Island so far as known had not been visited by scientists since December 20, 1841

when Titian Peale and other members of the famous ~~famous~~ U.S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes landed there for a few hours. A party

from the Manager remained ashore on Wake for nine days while the ship stood by unable to anchor because of the depth of water surrounding the atoll.

By reason of the excellent facilities afforded we ~~are~~ have unparalleled series of specimens with field notes and photographs that form a complete survey of the present life of the region visited. It is planned to publish a series of reports on ~~the results of~~ the expedition in order that the results of our collections and observations may be available to those interested.

from the Tanager remained ashore ~~for~~ on Wake
for nine days while the ship stood by unable
to anchor because of the depth of water
surrounding the atoll.

From the first organization of ^{the party} ~~this work~~
the officers and crew of the ~~U.S.~~ Tanager
showed keen interest in our work, were
~~always~~ without courtesies in treatment of the
civilian party and furthered the objects of
the expedition in every way. The success attendant
on our work was due in large measure to
the active interest ~~in it~~ of Lieut.

Rear Admiral Simpson, ~~at that time~~
Commandant at Pearl Harbor, ^{last spring} ~~showed~~ ~~and~~
was keenly interested in the organization
of the party and in the progress of the
work, an interest continued by

Rear Admiral John B. McDonald who succeeded
him ~~Rear Admiral Simpson~~ at Pearl Harbor. Officers
and crew of the Tanager were uniformly
courteous in treatment of the civilian party
and furthered the objects of the expedition
in every way. The success attendant on ~~our~~
^{our explorations} ~~work~~ was due in large measure to the
active interest of Lieut. Comdr. S. W. King

and the commanding officer of the Tanager Stephen Lingham. ~~Our~~ ^{The} work ~~was~~ took our party to little known islands where it was necessary to prospect for suitable anchorages and landing places and where at times landings were difficult. That ^{all} ~~landings~~ ^{this} was accomplished without accident and without loss of valuable time is a tribute to the abilities of the men concerned.

We desire to express our high appreciation of the cooperation ~~afforded~~ accorded by the Navy Department, in transportation, and in assistance to the scientific party through usual and special equipment during the entire period of field work.

The following merit the highest commendation for aid in the prosecution of our investigations.

1. Lieut. Comdr. S. W. King, for his constant interest in our party, his seamanship, and his assistance and advice in making landings and handling ~~and~~ supplies for our shore parties.
2. Chief Boatswain Stephen Lingham, Commanding officer of the Tanager, for his courtesy, friendly interest in the party and general assistance in many ways.

3. Boatswain John B. Carroll for care of equipment necessary for civilian party.
4. Boatswain E. J. Heil for skilful boat work in making landings for men and supplies.
5. Boatswain's mate R. A. Forsythe for assistance to landing parties.
6. Boatswain's mate W. H. Marrioth for aid in handling supplies and equipment aboard ship.

The assistance given by the entire crew of officers and men was rendered in a manner creditable to the high standards maintained by the Navy.

We desire to express our ^{sincere} ~~high~~ appreciation of the cooperation afforded us by the Navy Department in transportation and in assistance through usual and special equipment to the scientific party during the entire time ~~that~~ period it was in the field work.

For a number of years the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has had in mind a detailed survey of the islands comprised in the Hawaiian Bird Reservation, a project finally realized during the past summer when arrangements were made with the Navy Department for transportation, and the use of a mine sweeper, the U. S. S. Tanager, was secured for a period of four and one half months. The survey, made in cooperation with the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, covered as broad a field as practicable. The personnel of the scientific party, under direction of Dr. A. Wetmore of the Biological Survey, varied from month to month but on the average twelve men were kept constantly in the field from April 4 to August 13, 1923. The work covered the entire chain of Leeward islands in the Hawaiian group from Nihoa to Ocean Island distant thirteen hundred miles from Honolulu. Visits were made as well to Johnston and Wake islands. Extensive collections of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, shells, miscellaneous marine invertebrates, corals, plants and marine algae, and rock samples were collected as opportunity offered, and much general information secured. A number of islands were accurately mapped for the first time, charts were corrected by the officers of the Tanager, and other data of value to mariners secured.

Previous to this Laysan and Midway islands had been thoroughly covered, but other islands had been visited by naturalists for periods of a few hours only, or in some cases had been wholly unknown. Through the able assistance of the officers and crew of the Tanager camping

parties for extended work were landed wherever desired resulting in thorough scientific exploration.

The chain of islands visited has long been famous for its breeding colonies of albatrosses, shearwaters, boobies, terns, and other sea-birds which resort there in large numbers. Even Necker Island (fig.) apparently a barren rock has a breeding population of over two hundred thousand birds.

The rocky island of Nihoa was of interest through its extensive remains of ancient habitation, while the strange stone temple platforms, on the summit of Necker, an island not mentioned in Polynesian legends, pointed to some forgotten religious cult of considerable importance. Stone implements sifted from the chest of caves below the heads of huge cliffs may throw light on the personality of the humans who evidently came here regularly to worship.

On Ocean Island the party occupied a camp site not far from that once used by the crew of the U. S. S. Saginaw wrecked there in 1887. Wake Island, annexed to the United States by ^{the} Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. Thomas on July 4, 1898, had not been visited by scientists, so far as known, since December 20, 1841 when Titian Peale and other members of the famous U. S. Exploring Expedition landed there for a few hours. A party from the Tanager remained ashore on Wake for nine days while the ship stood by unable to anchor because of the depth of water surrounding the islands.

Collections brought to the U. S. National Museum include large series of sea and land birds and nine specimens of the rare Hawaiian Seal (Monachus schauinslandi). On Laysan Island Mr. Donald R. Dickey of Pasadena, who accompanied the party for the first month, secured fine series of moving pictures that depict the bird life of this famous colony, the social customs of the albatross and other things of interest.

Itinerary of Tanager Expedition, 1923.

April 4. Left Honolulu at noon.

Lt.-Comdr. S. W. King, Representative of Admiral.

Chief boatswain Stephen Ingham, Commanding Officer of Tanager.

Personnel of Scientific Party.

A. Wetmore, in charge.

C. E. Reno, specialist in rodent control.

D. R. Dickey, photographer, motion and still pictures.

S. C. Ball, biologist.

D. Thaanum, conchologist.

D. F. Fullaway, entomologist.

E. L. Cunn, botanist.

C. Grant, assistant.

E. Schaeffer, assistant.

J. W. Thompson, preparator.

April 7. Arrived Laysan Island.

April 8. Established shore camp and began operations.

April 14. With part of party Tanager continued west.

Personnel of western party.

A. Wetmore, in charge.

D. F. Fullaway

E. L. Cunn

D. Thaanum

C. Grant

Rest of party with Geo. Higgs, Navy cook, in camp on Laysan.

April 15. Anchored in late afternoon at Midway.

- April 15. Continued to Ocean Island, where King and Wetmore reconnoitred passage through reef.
- April 17. Shore camp established.
- April 22. Broke camp and transferred to Midway where quarters were obtained at Cable Station, through kindness of Superintendent Mr. E. Desnoes.
- April 23. Visited Eastern Island.
- April 25. Left Midway at daybreak and arrived at two^{p.m.} at Pearl and Hermes Reef.
- April 26. Landed on Southeast Island.
- April 27. Landed on Grass and Seal islands.
- April 28. Landed on Southeast Island.
- April 29. Arrived at Laysan 2:00 p.m.
- April 30. Tanager departed at 6:00 p.m. for Honolulu, taking Dickey, Thompson, Cunn, and Pullaway, with remainder of party in camp on Laysan.
- May 13. Tanager returned in evening and sent boat ashore following morning.
- May 14. Broke camp on Laysan.

Additional members of scientific party.

Gerrit P. Wilder, warden of reservation and botanist.

L. A. Thurston, conchologist.

T. Dranga, assistant.

Austen Jones, fisherman.

F. R. Lawrence, photographer.

John Baker, fisherman.

May 15. Landed camping party on Lisianski with following: Wetmore,

Schlemmer, Ball, Thaamun, Grant, Baker (with G. Higgs, Navy Cook).

The Tanager conveyed Rene with Wilder, Thurston, Dranga and Lawrence to Pearl and Hermes Reef where Rene exterminated a rabbit colony on Southeast Island.

May 19. Tanager returned to Lisianski.

May 20. Broke camp and started east.

May 21. Anchored off Gardiner Island.

May 22. Landed Wetmore, Schlemmer, Thaamun, Ball, Wilder, Dranga,

Baker, and Dr. Wilson (of the Tanager) on Gardiner, where party remained until noon. Left Gardiner at 9:00 p.m.

May 24. Arrived at Nihoa in afternoon where we remained at anchor until morning of

May 26 unable to land because of contrary winds.

May 27. Arrived Honolulu 6:00 p.m.

June 9. Tanager sailed at five with following in party:

A. Wetmore, in charge.

E. Schlemmer, assistant.

C. S. Juda, ethnologist.

B. Cartwright, ethnologist.

E. L. Gaum, botanist.

D. Thaamun, conchologist.

M. Cooke, conchologist.

H. S. Palmer, geologist.

E. H. Bryan, entomologist.

C. Grant, assistant.

A. L. C. Atkinson, assistant.

A. H. Rice, assistant.

W. G. Anderson, assistant.

June 10. Landed following party on Nihoa in evening, Wetmore, Schlesinger, Cooke, Thannum, Bryan, Grant, Geo Higgs, Navy cook.

June 11. Tanager transferred other members of party, under leadership of Judd to Necker.

June 16. Tanager returned having left Atkinson and Anderson on Necker. Transferred Nihoa party to ship and landed Judd, Palmer, Cartwright, Oum, and a Filipino cook on Nihoa.

At 2:00 p.m. Tanager left for Necker.

June 17. Landed party on Necker at 8:00 a.m. and arranged camp. At 4:00 p.m. the Tanager left for Waikea taking Cooke, Atkinson, Rice, and Anderson.

June 20. Tanager picked up party at Nihoa.

June 21. Tanager arrived 6:30 and camp was broken. Anderson returned to join party.

June 22. Arrived French Frigates Shoal and established camp on East Island.

June 24. In late afternoon transferred camp to Tern Island. (During work here all of the islands in the lagoon except Disappearing Island were visited by motor sailor. On June 27 we worked around the base of La Perouse Rock.)

June 28. Left French Frigates Shoal.

June 29. Party landed on Necker for day while Tanager made soundings in vicinity.

July 1. Circumnavigated Kauai Island in small boat, unable to land because of adverse wind. Arrived Honolulu 11:15 p.m.

July 7. Left Honolulu 9:45 a.m. on Mine Sweeper Whippoorwill with destroyers, Burns and Ludlow in attendance, with Captain Terrant in command. A hydroplane aboard Whippoorwill. Personnel of scientific party:

A. Wetmore, in charge.

E. Schlemmer, assistant.

C. H. Edmondson, biologist.

E. H. Bryan, entomologist.

J. B. Pollock, botanist.

C. Grant, assistant.

W. G. Anderson, assistant.

Orme Cheatham, assistant.

Geo. Higgs, Navy cook.

July 12. Destroyers left for Honolulu leaving Whippoorwill behind.

July 19. U. S. S. Tanager arrived. Ships spent most of day transferring oil. Additional members of scientific party D. Thaanum, oonohologist, R. H. Palmer, geologist, and J. B. Mann, topographer. Whippoorwill returned to Honolulu.

July 20. Left Johnston Island on Tanager.

July 27. Established camp on Wake Island.

August 5. Broke camp and embarked.

August 13. Arrived Honolulu.

W. K. Fintner, Layman, etc.

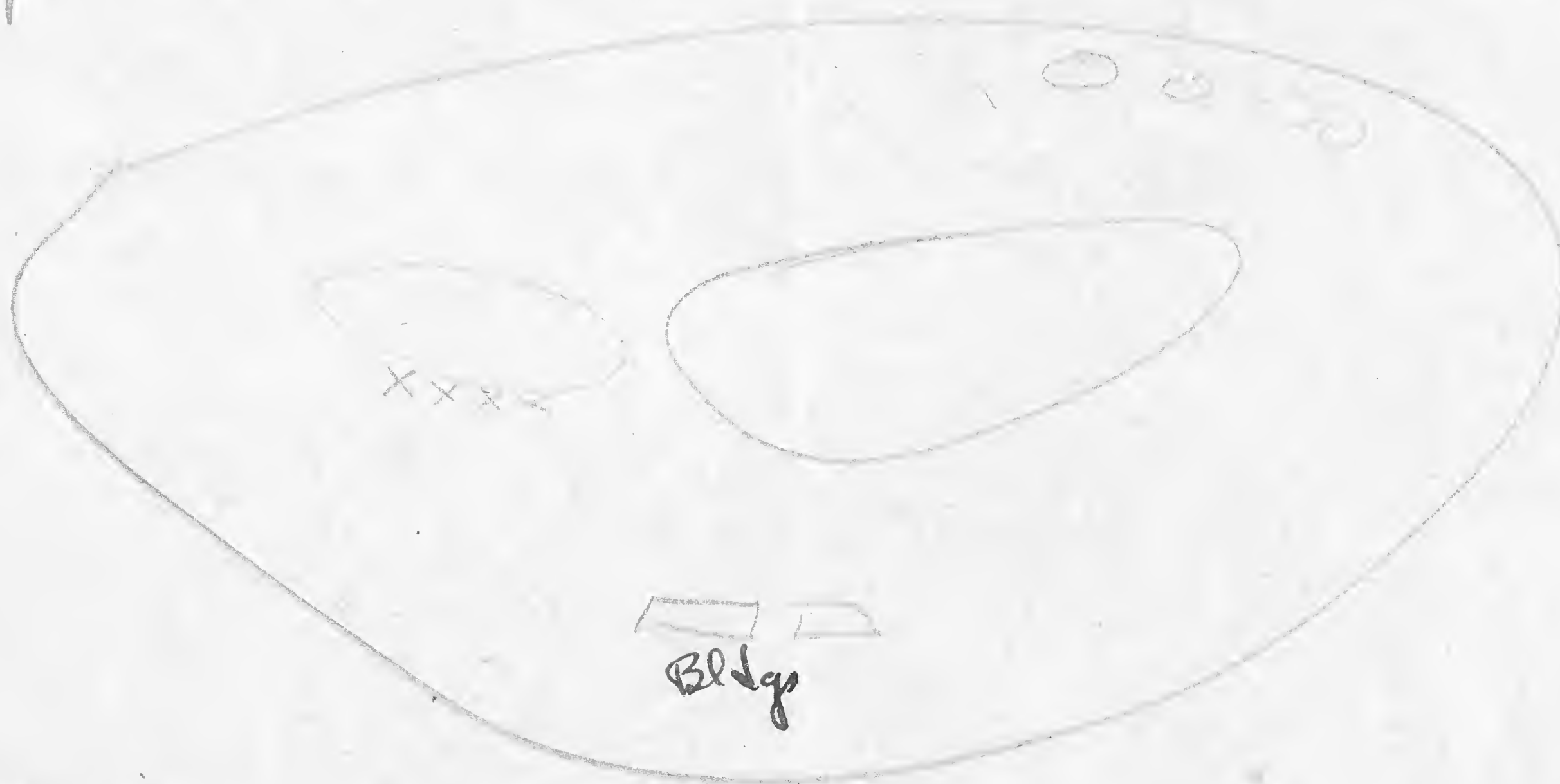
Nat. Mus.

778651 - 4

189390 - 189470.

<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Necker Id.	4
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i>	Erben Bank, Pacific O.	1
" "	Laysan Id.	1
" <i>immixta</i>	" "	4
<i>Diomedea</i>	Erben Bank, Pacific O.	1
<i>Puffinus nativitatis</i>	Laysan Id.	2
"	Bird Id.	3
"	Honolulu	1
<i>Asteredroma</i>	Laysan Id.	3
<i>Oceanodroma pelagica</i>	"	1
<i>Bulweria</i>	Necker Id.	7
<i>Sula</i>	" "	1
<i>Sula</i>	Laysan	1
<i>Fregata</i>	Necker Id.	1
<i>Phaethon rubricauda</i>	Laysan Id.	1
<i>Anous</i>	" "	3
<i>Anous</i>	" "	4
<i>Sterna</i>	" "	3
<i>Sterna pelagica</i>	" "	2
" "	Necker Id.	1
<i>Larus</i>	Laysan Id.	6
<i>Ardea interpres</i>	" "	1
<i>Charadrius</i>	" "	2
<i>Poeysonia palmeri</i>	" "	1
<i>Colaptes cafer</i>	" "	12
<i>Himatione</i>	" "	6
<i>Acrocephalus</i>	" "	6

Laysan Island to show
location of ^{certain} Petrel colonies
from A. M. Bailey.



XX Trust
ooo Bulwer

Get four
Black-footed albatross
for Bailey for
mounting.

POISONING COYOTES.

When using poison bait, it should be borne in mind that the poison should be taken in preparing the bait.

g coyotes it should be borne in mind that the poison should be taken in preparing the bait. ordinary cunning. Their ability or the presence of poison in bait should be taken in preparing the bait. regards man as his worst enemy. It with bare hands, but use a pointed

poisoned bait place 3 grains of strychnine to a piece of suet or cow's udder being careful to remove all strychnine is very bitter and if not put soon as taken into the mouth, and not swallow the bait, especially in the neighborhood. Baits should be put in a bucket about 48 hours before use so that the scent remains.

best be attracted to these small baits. Behind a saddle horse over foothills and come from the mountains to the

Dicky will want
use of one man
as assistant to
carry cameras &
impedimenta

In poisoning coyotes are of more than ordinary care should be taken for the coyote regarding not touch them with traps.

To prepare poison and insert it into a English walnut, being capsule. Strychnine be detected as soon as suspicious, will not ing has been done in stand in a wooden bucket sure that no human so

Coyotes can best piece of meat behind where the animal can

PERSONNEL "TANAGER" EXPEDITION.

<u>TRIP A (April)</u>	<u>TRIP B (May)</u>	<u>TRIP C (June)</u>	<u>TRIP D (July)</u>
1. Alexander Wetmore	Alexander Wetmore	Alexander Wetmore	Alexander Wetmore
2. C. R. E. Reno	C. R. E. Reno	Eric Schlemmer Reno	Eric Schlemmer Reno
3. Stanley C. Ball	Stanley C. Ball	C. H. Edmondson	W. G. Anderson C. H. Edmondson
4. David T. Fullaway	David Fullaway	Edwin H. Bryan	Edwin H. Bryan David T. Fullaway
5. David Thaanum <i>Shells</i>	David Thaanum	David Thaanum	David Thaanum
6. Edward L. Caum	C. H. Judd Edward L. Caum	Edward L. Caum Forest B. Brown	Edward L. Caum Forest B. Brown
7. Topographer (Army)	Topographer (Army)	Topographer (Army)	Topographer (Army)
8. C. Grant	C. Grant	C. Grant	C. Grant
9. Eric Schlemmer	C. Montague Cooke	A. Rice	J. B. Pollock
10. Swinton Aldrich	Swinton Aldrich	A. L. C. Atkinson Orme Cartwright W. G. Anderson	
11. Edward H. Miller J. W. Thompson)	Edward H. Miller J. W. Thompson)	Edward H. Miller J. W. Thompson)	Edward H. Miller J. W. Thompson)
12. Donald R. Dickey	Donald H. Dickey	Donald H. Dickey	Donald Dickey
13. John Baker	Herbert E. Gregory Gerrit P. Wilder L. A. Thurston H. Oranga Lawrence	Harold S. Palmer M. Cooke C. S. Judd	Harold S. Palmer Orme Cheatham
(George Higgo cook)	Additional men - no definite assignment:		

A. L. C. Atkinson

Gerret P. Wilder

Thomas A. Jaggar

{ Austin Jones
John Baker
Eric Schlemmer

12/14/23.

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII,

November 26, 1923

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Bureau of Biological Survey,
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

In working over the Tanager diptera, I found the description of a species which is very close to the Hippoboscid which we caught of on frigate birds, and which you took specimens to be identified.

Dr. Späiser, in the Fauna Hawaiiensis, vol. III, p. 87, 1901, describes Olfersia acarta. Concerning it he notes that while the specimens he describes from Kona, Hawaii were parasites on a species of short-eared owl, he knew the species previously in a specimen caught by Prof. Schauinsland on Molokai, parasitic on our friend Atagen aquila L., which was undescribed. He says it is near Olfersia pattidilabris Rond. from Mexico.

I have carefully compared our Tanager specimens with two paratypes in the Fauna Hawaiiensis collection and find that while very much alike in general form, they differ in some respects. The paratypes are decidedly lighter in color than our specimens and are clothed with long golden hairs, while our specimens lack these, even those never put in alcohol. The legs are much darker in our specimens and the wings more strongly infuscated. Our specimens are much larger, although the principal difference is in the length of the abdomen, which are shriveled up in the paratypes. The descriptions is written in long-winded German, but I managed to get thru it, and find it substantiated the paratype specimens.

Please let me know as soon as you settle this species finally, as I want to include the fly in my thesis as well as in the report.

Yours very sincerely,
Edwin H. Bryan, Jr.

Dear Doc.

Malloch says: -

He believes the specimens are of the genus Icosta not Offusia. There are no specimens of Icosta in this country for comparison so he has written to Dr. Speiser, 10 days ago, requesting comparative material. He should get this in 10 days or 2 weeks. You collected a specimen apparently Icosta from a pelican in Fla. which we have in the collection. There are lots of places where Icosta would not have to jump far to go from Pelecanus to Fregata.

Z.R.K.

P. S. We are en route to Mobile, Ala to meet Waller's.

Mr. Welton
The flies from Nihoa
Island are

Alfensia spinifera Leach.

A widely distributed parasite
of the Frigate Bird.

MOTION PICTURES OF
BIRDS OF LAYSAN

By Donald R. Dickey

UNIVERSITY CLUB, HONOLULU

Thursday Evening, August 23
8 O'CLOCK

ADMIT ONE

Migratory Sea Birds: ^{Laysan Island.}
Given to Commander King
by Max Schlemmer

1. Laysan Albatross.
2. Brown Albatross.
3. Yellow-Footed Booby.
4. Red-Footed Booby.
5. Man-o'-War Birds.
6. Red-Tailed Tropic Birds.
7. Shearwaters.
8. Large Black Mutton Birds (Petrels).
9. Medium Black Mutton Birds.
10. Small Black Mutton Birds.
11. Blue Mutton Birds.
12. Black Sooty Terns.
13. Hawaiian Sooty Terns.
14. Blue Sooty Terns.
15. White Terns.
16. Necker Island Terns.
17. Noddy Terns.

Migratory Land Birds:

1. Curlews.
2. Sand Pipers.
3. Turnstone. (Plover).
4. Pacific Golden Plover.

Land Birds:

1. Miller Birds.

2. Laysan Honey Eater.
3. Laysan Rail.
4. Laysan Finch (Canary)
5. Laysan Teal.

11

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

SRS

COMMERCIAL.

U.S.S. TANAGER

8-6323.

NAHS V KHK NR 1 cK 13 Honolulu 4th.

Dr. Wetmore

USS Tanager

Bring Judd Boerhavia roots and Caum breeding rats.

Ball....10/49.P.M.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

August 7, 1923.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Care Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Wetmore:

Your letters of July 18 and 19, from Johnston Island, have been received and I am very glad to have the information they contain. I look forward with keen interest to your return and to hear all about the splendid trips you have been making.

It is fine that you have come to a definite and satisfactory understanding with Doctor Gregory concerning the matter of publications.

I was highly pleased to get your wireless recently announcing your arrival on Wake Island and the capture of a land rail, which I assume is a new species. I hope you may get other fine things there.

Your sailing on August 25 for home will be perfectly satisfactory. The matter of the boat to take is, of course, for your own decision.

If it is possible to avoid going on the trip to investigate the goat situation, I think it will be well for you to do so; but if the people in the Agricultural Department there are at all insistent, of course, it will be better to carry out the program. At the same time, I believe that we can be practically as helpful to them through correspondence as through a flying visit to the goat country, since they should be intelligent enough to carry out general instructions to meet the conditions.

The matter of bringing back the tent you have is one which should be decided by you. If you bring it back I would suggest that you send it to Mr. D. A. Gilchrist, Phoenix, Arizona, and at the same time drop him a line, Box 765, so that he will be notified and can get it to place in official storage and for use as he may need it.

I hope that the films from Dickey will reach you in time so you can show them at Honolulu. He wrote me the other day that he was planning to send them for you to receive them before leaving the islands.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. Nelson
Chief of Bureau.

*A letter from Dickey
yesterday says he has sent you
the film. M.*

8/22/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

July 23, 1923.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Care Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

I have your undated letter from Honolulu giving an account of your trips up to the time of your last visit there. You are certainly having a most interesting experience, and one that I would give much to have been able to have taken part in. It must be great sport to land on those difficult islands and to collect the birds you find there.

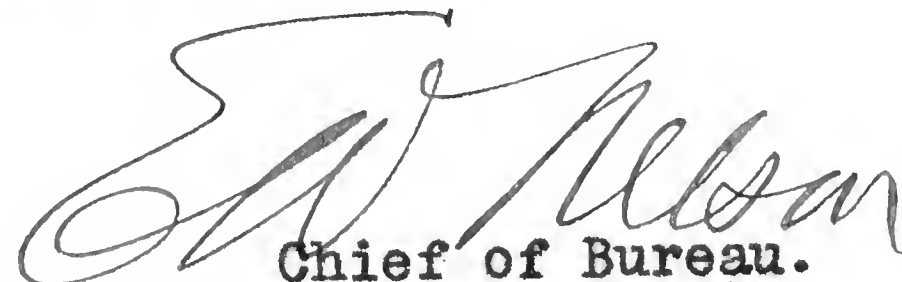
I am also deeply interested in the archeological results and hope you may find something of the same kind on the other islands in addition to the two you mentioned.

Dickey notified us that his films have come out 100% good, so that they should make a very interesting showing of the birds on Laysan. He has been instructed to send the Bureau film to you, in order that you may show it to the people at the Bishop Museum before returning to the States.

Preble's attention will be called to your instructions as to not opening the boxes containing eggs until your return.

Now that you are bound for Wake Island it is evident that your expedition will be at an end in the not distant future. We shall be pleased to see you back here and anticipate a most interesting account of your trip. The results will undoubtedly be of very great interest and scientific value.

Sincerely yours,


Chief of Bureau.

July 5, 1923

Major C. Grant
Ichthyologist of "Tanger Expedition" - Trip D

Dear Major Grant:

In order to relieve you of certain responsibilities for the results of Trip D to Johnston and Wake Islands and such others as may be visited, and to assure the collection and preservation of the specimens which the Bernice P. Bishop Museum desires, I am writing for your guidance the following directions. Of course it is to be understood that Dr. Wetmore, as head of the scientific party, is free to modify these instructions at his discretion.

Try to collect at least three uninjured specimens of each species of fish found in the vicinity of each island visited. This rule may be modified in the case of large fishes by preserving one entire fish and the head or left lateral half of the head through gills of two others. In the case of large sharks the tail fin and posterior end of caudal peduncle together with median fins and one pair of lateral fins will answer. These should be accompanied preferably by photographs, otherwise by a sketch and description including length, color markings and other features as you may determine. Complete jaws and teeth of at least one specimen of each shark are desirable but if head is saved use your judgment about another set.

Smaller rather than larger specimens of all fishes are desired, but if colors differ in old and young (larvae), forms kept distinct, include one larger specimen. Of the small forms, particularly of unusual species, keep as many as can be accommodated, even up to 20.

Specimens under 6 inches in length, unless especially bulky or with relatively impermeable skins, or partially decomposed, need not be opened. Larger individuals should be opened from vent, directing incision slightly or extensively forward on right hand side according to size and shape of fish. Run knife blade into thicker portions of musculature with as little injury to internal organs as possible. Puncture air bladder if present.

Inject specimens which are too large to be prepared by the above method. This is particularly desirable for all specimens longer than six inches.

Maj. C. G. # 2.

Wrap each rare specimen alone in cheese cloth, preferably with an individual label inside between folds of cloth bearing either a number to correspond with one in your field book, or bearing locality, date, collector and a hint such as "fringing reef", "barrier reef", "lagoon" (inside the atoll) "15 fathoms - 1 mile south of island", etc. My guess is that you will use a number only on the label and write the date in your field book. Common forms with firm scales may be bunched if time is short, *but always in cheese cloth, except when in bottles, and with labels.*

Use four parts of the preservative and one of water - distilled if possible, for injecting and preserving. Avoid placing specimens in undiluted fluid. Allow at least twice the volume of preservative per specimen for the first few days at least. For shipment, specimens thoroughly cured may be packed in can or barrel and sparingly moistened with preservative. Evaporation must then be prevented. Keep out of sun and away from artificial heat.

If several larger fishes are placed together in container at one time, it is well to change the position of those at bottom during first two days.

Wherever possible, encourage other members of the party to pick up fishes. Especially desirable are collections taken from the Tanager, Whippoorwill, or in deeper water, either by day or by use of cargo light at night. Many valuable small fishes were taken at the surface in this way on trips A and B.

Please make an effort to secure specimens of fishes which burrow in sand near shore. Scoop up pailfuls of sand from bottom a foot below low tide level and sort it over by hand or by washing through a sieve. Specimens usually burrow toward bottom of pail.

Your knowledge of fishes will direct you to exhaust all sorts of habitats, sand bottom, coral bottom, and shore pools, and to make an effort at night fishing as well as day. TNT in day time should get about everything except such forms as may approach shore from beyond the reef only at night.

Please take notes on the approximate and relative numbers of the different species of fishes. These are particularly desirable. Notes on habits are also valuable.

In view of the unlikelihood of Johnston and Wake Islands being visited often, it is clear that we should secure as nearly a complete series of fishes and other organisms as possible and that, if feasible, should bring back plenty of each species for study and exchange.

Regretting that I cannot be on hand to share in the fun, I am resigned to awaiting the return of the plunder.

Very truly yours,

Stanley O. Ball
Curator of Collections

R.

8/22/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

July 5, 1923.

BI-S
Hawaii

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
C/O Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. Hawaii.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Your letter of June 9 to Dr. Nelson was read with much interest, and I was very glad to learn that your expedition is working out so successfully.

In regard to financial arrangements \$650.00 is being allotted in accordance with your estimate of your needs under Project 4, Bird Refuges, Game and Bird Reservations.

Dr. Nelson has already written to you in regard to visiting the goat-infested island at the request of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, and \$100.00 is being allotted under Project 10, Supervision, Economic Investigations, for that purpose. It will, of course, be necessary to carry any expenditures in connection with that trip in a separate account.

Dr. Nelson has answered your letter and I think your other requests have all been complied with.

Receipt is acknowledged of your radiogram of July 2, and it was telephoned to Mrs. Wetmore. Receipt is also acknowledged of 3 small boxes containing birds' eggs, a specimen of Herpestes, an owl, 4 terns, and small birds.

I am making final preparations for leaving for Arizona, where I am to be engaged in field work for several months.

With kind wishes for your continued success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

E. A. Goldman

In Charge,
Biological Investigations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. _____ -Bi.

ALLOTMENT, AND INCREASE OR DECREASE.

July 5, 1923.

Dr. A. Wetmore,

C/O Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, the sum of
\$ 100.00 has been ~~the amount~~ allotted for expenditures
under the appropriation "General Expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 192 4,"
SYMBOL NO. 10 (Supervision) , during this fiscal
(Show this number on each account charged hereto.)
year, under Letter of Authorization No. 91 -Bi., dated July 1, 1923.

This is for the purpose of covering expenses incurred in connection with
consulting with the Commissioner of Agriculture at Honolulu concerning goats in-
festing certain islands.

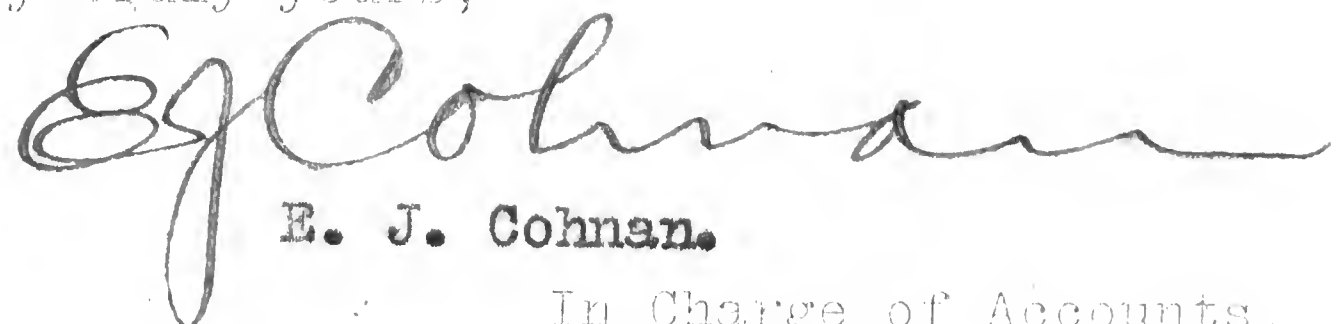
Liabilities may be incurred against this amount not to exceed:

1st Quarter \$100.00

Unexpended balance may be carried forward into the following quarter.

You will be held responsible for compliance with the terms of your Letter
of Authorization and for keeping within the amount of your allotment. IF YOUR
TOTAL ALLOTMENT IS EXCEEDED WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED WRITTEN AUTHORITY OF
THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU, THE EXCESS WILL NOT BE MET BY THE BUREAU, UNLESS
(1) THERE IS MONEY AVAILABLE FROM THE PROPER APPROPRIATION AND (2) A SATIS-
FACTORY EXPLANATION IS MADE FOR FAILURE TO SECURE IN ADVANCE THE NECESSARY
INCREASE.

Very truly yours,


E. J. Cohnan.
In Charge of Accounts.

2 Willard Place,
Waikiki

7/5/23

Wednesday

My dear Mr. Wetmore,

I am enclosing a
few prints from my
negatives, which will
perhaps supplement yours.

Our talk and a study
of the pictures gives some
ideas for picture work.

Rapamui comes to

me as the modern name
for Easter Island. A native
name not given in the book
was said to be the word
used for tortoise on the
South American mainland.
Possibly you may recog-
nize it. It strikes me as
most interesting.

We hope you will come
to see us, when down this
way or at least when you
return. Yours
Frank R. Furber.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 91 -Bi.

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

July 1, 1923.

Alexander Wetmore,

Assistant Biologist.

Under authority conferred upon me by the Secretary of Agriculture (L. A. No. 8-Sec., dated July 1, 1923), you are hereby authorized to incur expenses as follows during the fiscal year 1924 in the performance of your official duties under the appropriation "General Expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 1924":

1. Actual and necessary traveling expenses of yourself and your assistants, between official stations and points throughout the United States, including, when the cost of travel is reduced thereby, mileage for use of personally owned automobiles at the rate of 7 cents per mile.
2. Hire of temporary assistants, subject to civil-service rules.
3. Station and field expenses as defined in paragraph 57, Fiscal Regulations, including the special items enumerated in the last section of said paragraph.
4. Other necessary miscellaneous expenses.

You will be reimbursed for necessary repairs to your own firearms if damaged while being used for official purposes, as a consideration for their use.

Object of travel: Investigation.

Travel entirely outside of your district must be under instructions from the Chief of Bureau. You will be allowed actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$5.00 per day, while absent from official headquarters.

Subsistence expenses incurred by your assistants traveling under instructions from you will be paid from sums allotted to you for this fiscal year.

All expenditures hereunder must be in strict conformity with law, the Fiscal Regulations of the Department of Agriculture, orders of the Secretary, and decisions of the Comptroller General.

A true copy: Your permanent headquarters will be Washington, D.C.

J. E. Jacoby
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

W. C. Henderson
Acting Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 126 -Bi.

ALLOTMENT, AND INCREASE OR DECREASE.

July 1, 1923.

Dr. Alex. Wetmore, Asst. Biologist,

C/O Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, the sum of
\$ 650.00 has been ~~expended~~ allotted for expenditures
under the appropriation "General Expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 1924,"
SYMBOL NO. 4 (Bird Refuges) , during this fiscal
(Show this number on each account charged hereto.)
year, under Letter of Authorization No. 91 -Bi., dated July 1, 1923.

This is for the purpose of covering necessary expenses incurred in connection
with expedition to Hawaii.


Liabilities may be incurred against this amount not to exceed:

1st Quarter \$650.00

Unexpended balance may be carried forward into the following quarter.

You will be held responsible for compliance with the terms of your Letter
of Authorization and for keeping within the amount of your allotment. IF YOUR
TOTAL ALLOTMENT IS EXCEEDED WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED WRITTEN AUTHORITY OF
THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU, THE EXCESS WILL NOT BE MET BY THE BUREAU, UNLESS
(1) THERE IS MONEY AVAILABLE FROM THE PROPER APPROPRIATION AND (2) A SATIS-
FACTORY EXPLANATION IS MADE FOR FAILURE TO SECURE IN ADVANCE THE NECESSARY
INCREASE.

Very truly yours,


E. J. Cohnan.
In Charge of Accounts.

TANAGER EXPEDITION - TRIP "D"

Memorandum from the Director.

As at present outlined, the plans for the Tanager Expedition, Trip "D," are as follows:

The destroyers "Burns" and "Ludlow" and the mine sweeper "Whip-poor-will" will leave Honolulu on the morning of July 7 for Johnston Island with the following scientific personnel on board:

Dr. Alexander Wetmore
C. H. Edmondson
Edwin H. Bryan
James B. Pollock
David Thaanum
C. Grant
Max Schlemmer, Jr.
W. G. Anderson

These men will pursue their investigations at Johnson Island until the arrival of the "Tanager" about July 17.

On or about July 14, the "Tanager" will leave Honolulu for Wake Island with the remainder of the scientific party, namely:

Harold S. Palmer
J. B. Mann
Orme Cheatham (probably)

Upon the arrival of the "Tanager" at Johnson Island, the scientific party at work on that island will embark and continue to Wake Island, where about ten days will be available for scientific work.

Upon the return to Honolulu from Wake Island, the Expedition will disband.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. **1021** -Bi.

ALLOTMENT, AND INCREASE OR DECREASE.

June 30, 1923.

Dr. Alex Wetmore, Assistant Biologist,

C/O Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

By direction of the Chief, Bureau of Biological Survey, the sum of
\$ **21.16** has been added to the amount allotted for expenditures
under the appropriation "General Expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, 1923,"
SYMBOL NO. **4 (Bird Refuges)**, during this fiscal
(Show this number on each account charged hereto.)
year, under Letter of Authorization No. **131** -Bi., dated **February 16, 1923.**

This is for the purpose of covering expenses incurred in connection with
expedition to Hawaii.

No balance can be carried beyond June 30, 1923.

You will be held responsible for compliance with the terms of your Letter
of Authorization and for keeping within the amount of your allotment. IF YOUR
TOTAL ALLOTMENT IS EXCEEDED WITHOUT PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED WRITTEN AUTHORITY OF
THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU, THE EXCESS WILL NOT BE MET BY THE BUREAU, UNLESS
(1) THERE IS MONEY AVAILABLE FROM THE PROPER APPROPRIATION AND (2) A SATIS-
FACTORY EXPLANATION IS MADE FOR FAILURE TO SECURE IN ADVANCE THE NECESSARY
INCREASE.

Very truly yours,


E. J. Cohnan.

In Charge of Accounts.

7/19/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.
AND REFER TO

CONFIDENTIAL.

June 26, 1923.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Care Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, H. T.

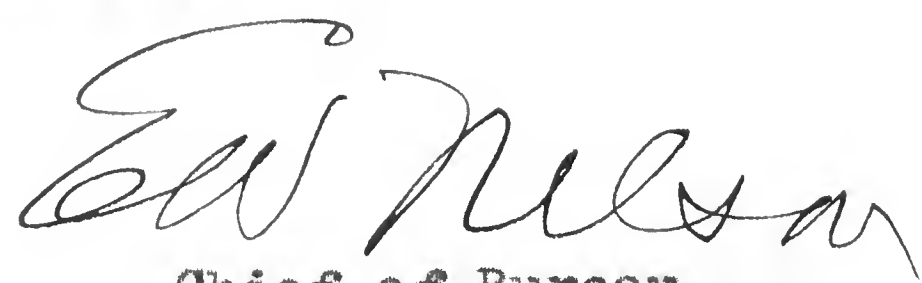
Dear Doctor Wetmore:

Your confidential letter of June 9, from Honolulu, concerning the addition of Mr. Lawrence, of the Bishop Museum, to your party, has been received. I trust you will be very certain that he makes no collections which will go to the American Museum, and if it proves that he is a representative of the American Museum and his photographs go to them for their use, I shall consider that it is a very unpleasant case.

Furthermore, any publication by the American Museum of an account of the bird reservation obtained on the present trip without first securing the permission of the Secretary of Agriculture, through this Bureau, would be absolutely unjustifiable and would look like a case of taking an unscrupulous advantage, particularly in view of the fact that their subscription to the trip was withdrawn. Naturally the publications concerning this expedition should be prepared by you, with any additional matter to come through our consent. We certainly do not need his assistance in preparing reports on the expedition.

From what you write concerning the large number of people on the expedition it appears to me that the Bishop Museum must be taking advantage of the opportunity to the full extent at least. The question is whether the opportunity is not being crowded, particularly if men like the man representing Murphy, which appears not to be a scientist but merely a writer. I should consider additions of that kind to the party beyond the subject of our agreement and of a kind which was not contemplated when Doctor Gregory and I had our conference. Of course, it will be desirable to avoid any controversy unless forced into it, but I certainly should include in any other expedition a definite understanding to cover cases of that kind.

Sincerely yours,


Chief of Bureau.

8/23/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

June 26, 1923.

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
Care Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Doctor Wetmore:

Your letter of June 9, giving an account of the work to date and forwarding accounts, etc., has been received. A copy of the canary bulletin will be sent to the address you give, and the money matters you refer to will be taken up promptly.

I hope you may run across either the Laysan teal or an unknown representative of it on Wake Island, where you can get a nice series. In view of the fact that the birds were about to breed the time you were on Laysan and the other adverse conditions, I think you were right in limiting the number of specimens you took.

I wish to repeat that I am greatly pleased at the way you have handled the expedition to date and hope that it may be completed without any unpleasant episode of any kind. If this is accomplished it will undoubtedly be largely through your tact and good judgment. As you are probably aware, joint expeditions very commonly end with a lot of ill feeling and personal animosities. I shall consider this a remarkable case if we can avoid it. At the same time, I do not believe that we should stand for any uncalled-for imposition of any kind, but should maintain our rights, while giving others all that is due them.

I will ask Goldman to write you more in detail concerning the specimens and the financial arrangements.

It is fine that you are getting such good success with your camera. I look forward with the greatest interest to seeing your pictures, and especially those from Johnston and Wake islands.

In view of the specific requests from the Department of Agriculture for you to visit the goat-infested island, I think probably it will be best for you to do so. I have written them that you have not had experience in controlling animals of this kind, but at the same time you can inform them that you have received instructions from me to make the trip if they specially desire it.

It is a great disappointment that it is impossible for you to secure the permit to collect birds at this season, as I hoped that you might get some very interesting material.

I would suggest if it is practicable you might be putting the narrative of the trip into shape from time to time as opportunity offers, so to be that much ahead when you return to Washington.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

EW Nelson
Chief of Bureau.

Mr. Dickie has been asked to send
you the Biol. Surv. film so to have it
to use in a talk on the trip while you
are at Honolulu.
EW N

Planted on Tern Island, French Frigates Shoals June 26/23

Cocos nucifera

Coconuts 5 sprouted nuts

Hibiscus tiliaceus

Hau 30 slips

Calophyllum inophyllum

Hawaiian Kamani seeds

Thespesia populnea

Milo "

Casuarina equisetifolia

Ironwood "

Pritchardia Pacifica

Fiji fan palm "

G. S. Judd

7/19/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

June 23, 1923.

O-P
G. P. Wilder

Confidential

Dr. A. Wetmore,
Care of Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

In June, 1918, we appointed Mr. Gerrit P. Wilder as Warden of the Hawaiian Islands Reservation, at a salary of \$25 per month. He was recommended very highly by Mr. William Todd, Bureau of Naval Intelligence, Hawaii, who stated that Mr. Wilder was an enthusiastic sportsman and conservationist and would do everything in his power to further the purposes for which the reservation was created. It was realized at the time that Mr. Wilder might seldom be able to visit the reservation but it was felt that he might keep the Bureau posted in regard to any matters which might have a tendency to imperil the safety of the birds. We have, however, received very few reports regarding the birds and the reservation since he was appointed, for the reason, no doubt, that he has been unable to visit the refuge more than a couple of times. According to the records, his last visit to the reservation, prior to this spring, was in 1919. We believe that Mr. Wilder is a man of very high character, that he has a deep interest in the birds and the refuge, and that his failure to send in reports of the kind desired has been due to the fact that there was nothing for him to bring to the attention of the Bureau. I shall be glad to have you give some thought to this situation while you are in the vicinity so that, upon your return, you may be able to advise me whether the Bureau is justified in paying even this small salary for a warden residing in Hawaii.

Our appropriation for maintenance of reservations is, as you know, very limited and we have to watch each expenditure with the utmost care, in order that we may be able to secure the highest possible returns for our expenditures. You have doubtless had an opportunity of becoming quite well acquainted with Mr. Wilder during his visit this spring to the reservation. You understand that we have no reason to feel the least bit dissatisfied with him. What we lack is information as to the real needs of the situation.

With best wishes for the continued success of the expedition,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

Ed Nelson
Chief of Bureau.

7/5/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

June 22, 1923.

BI-S
Hawaii

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
C/O Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. Hawaii.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Receipt is acknowledged of two additional boxes containing birds and also two seals, which have just been unpacked and found in excellent condition. Your radiogram of the 19th is also received and phoned to your wife. I saw Mrs. Wetmore, by the way, night before last and was glad to find her feeling very well.

I am inclosing herewith your letter of authorization for the next fiscal year. I think it will be well for you to have it, although no allotment has been made for your use, and will not be made pending further developments. I assume that arrangements have been made to finance your trip all the way back to Washington. If any emergency should arise, of course, you will let us know.

Very truly yours,

G.A. Goldman

In Charge,
Biological Investigations.

Inclosure 49046.

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 45 \\ \hline 180 \\ 144 \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$$

7/5/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

June 18, 1923.

BI-S
Hawaii

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
C/O Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. Hawaii.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Your letters of May 19 and 24 were received, and also your last radiogram, dated June 13, with the announcement that you left Honolulu June 9 and were encamped at Nihoa Island with six men. Receipt is also acknowledged of 11 boxes of specimens, which have just been unpacked and are nearly all, including the seals, in apparently excellent condition. It is possible that some of the feathers may slip on the heads of a few of the larger birds, which, as you have indicated, had to be packed before they were in proper condition.

The birds are a fine lot, and I am very glad to learn that the extermination of the rabbits appears to have been complete, and that the whole expedition to date is being so successfully handled.

Mr. Reno has returned and has reported for duty. I was also glad to know that in addition to handling the rabbit destruction work very efficiently, Mr. Reno was interested in other objects of the expedition and found time to prepare so many specimens.

I am particularly pleased at the way you have handled the matter of providing for a new growth of vegetation on the island, and in accordance with your suggestion will write to Mr. C. S. Judd, Executive Officer of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, thanking him for his kindness and cooperation in furnishing seed. I shall also write to Mr. Dickey, as you have suggested, requesting him to forward the set of film for the Biological Survey to you at Honolulu, where at the close of the trip you can arrange an exhibition for the officers and men of the Tanager, staff of the Bishop Museum, and others interested.

Dr. A. W. ...2.

I note with interest your landing on Gardiner Island, which, although reported to be an inaccessible rock, enabled you to record 15 species of birds.

I have been glad to learn that Mrs. Wetmore seems to have recovered from her recent illness and is now feeling very well.

Sincerely yours,

W C Henderson

Acting Chief of Bureau

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

SRS

U.S.S. Tanager 6-12-23.

NABS V NPM NR 1 Z NABS V NPM. GR 35.

4-5390

1912 for Edwin Bryan Red Cross Manila sends following quote
Grace Bryan in Manila destitute please ask Edwin Bryan care
Davies and Company wire permission send her on July transport
unquote signed Wyman Amcross 1610.

.....9.30 P.M.

COPY

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Biological Survey
Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1923

Mr. C. S. Judd,
Executive Officer, Board of Commissioners of
Agriculture and Forestry,
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Judd:

Owing to my absence from Washington during a large part of the time since its arrival, your letter of April 5 has awaited a reply until now. Mr. Reno, who has had experience in the control of rodent pests has returned to the United States. Doctor Alexander Wetmore, who is still in charge of the Hawaiian Island expedition and will probably not return until late in August, has had no experience in work of that character, and I doubt if he could be of any practical service in the control of the goats on the islands which you mention.

The work of the Biological Survey against animal pests has been devoted practically all to the destruction of wild rodents and predatory animals. We have had no practical experience in handling goats or other domestic animals. If goats exist in such enormous numbers as indicated by the fact that approximately 14,000 of them could be corraled in a drive, it occurs to me that the value of their skins might be sufficient to make it commercially worth while for men to hunt them. Of course I am not informed as to the facts in the case, and this is merely a suggestion. If the goat pest is of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of the money, the Biological Survey might loan to your Department one of its field experts to go to the islands for a certain period. This, however, would necessitate that he be transferred from the Departmental payroll to that of the islands, and the expenses of the trip to be met by your Commission.

It appears to me that by taking advantage of the country, a certain number of trap corrals constructed of woven wire, might be built in which goats could be driven or enticed by the use of food and then killed for their skins. If the skins are not of sufficient value then it might be quite feasible to poison them on a tremendous scale by placing poisoned food for them near watering places or other localities to which they resort. With the goats reduced to a small number of scattered animals, their final destruction might depend upon shooting.

If we can be of any practical assistance to you in this matter, I shall be pleased to hear from you further. At the same time, I would like very much to learn as to which islands the goats are so abundant as to become a pest, and as to the probable extent of the Territory they occupy and the approximate number of the animals.

Sincerely yours,

E. W. NELSON

Chief of Bureau

Wetmore
this was
sent to all members of
Museum party
G

Copy for Dr. Alexander Wetmore.

June 5, 1923.

PLANS FOR THE TANAGER EXPEDITION

According to present plans, the S. S. "Tanager" will leave Honolulu June 9 at five p.m., for Trip "C" of the Tanager Expedition.

After making surveys at Nihoa Island, Necker Island, and French Frigate Shoals, the ship will touch at Waimea, Kauai (about June 22), at which point C. S. Judd, C. Montague Cooke, A. L. C. Atkinson, Herbert E. Gregory and probably W. G. Anderson will disembark, and C.H. Edmondson and others will join the ship.

From Waimea, the "Tanager" will proceed to Johnson Island, and after establishing the scientific party on shore (about June 25), will return to Honolulu.

Leaving Honolulu for Trip "D" the "Tanager" will take on board (about July 10) the party left on Johnson Island and will then proceed to Wake Island.

After the survey of Wake Island is completed, the "Tanager" will return to Honolulu. This will complete the plans for 1923.

Herbert E. Gregory
Director.

Said with Waimea

Copy for Max Schlemmer.

June 5, 1923.

PLANS FOR THE TANAGER EXPEDITION

According to present plans, the S. S. "Tanager" will leave Honolulu June 9, at five p.m., for Trip "C" of the Tanager Expedition.

After making surveys at Nihoa Island, Necker Island, and French Frigate Shoals, the ship will touch at Waimea, Kauai (about June 22), at which point C. S. Judd, C. Montague Cooke, A. L. C. Atkinson, Herbert E. Gregory and probably W. G. Anderson will disembark, and C. H. Edmondson and others will join the ship.

From Waimea, the "Tanager" will proceed to Johnson Island, and after establishing the scientific party on shore (about June 25), will return to Honolulu.

Leaving Honolulu for Trip "D" the "Tanager" will take on board (about July 10) the party left on Johnson Island and will then proceed to Wake Island.

After the survey of Wake Island is completed, the "Tanager" will return to Honolulu. This will complete the plans for 1923.

Herbert E. Gregory

Director.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYMENT

- June 17.— Arrive Becker, 6, a.m., land first party.
- " 17.— Leave Becker, 6, p.m. for Walman.
- " 18.— Arrive Walman, 6, a.m.
- " 19.— Leave Walman, 6, p.m.
- " 20.— Arrive, Rhos, 6, a.m. break camp, leave for Becker.
- " 21.— Arrive Becker, 6 a.m., break camp, proceed French Frigate Shoals.
- " 22.— Arrive French Frigate Shoals
- " 23.— 3 P. Off French Frigate Shoals.
- " 30.— Leave French Frigate Shoals for Honolulu.

[JOHNSTON ISLAND LEASE

From records of Commission of Public Lands, T. H.

General Lease 661 of Johnston Island Lat. $16^{\circ} 44' 48''$ N Long. $169^{\circ} 32' 24''$ W. "Is a lagoon island, the reef being about 8 miles long in a N E and S W direction. Edges defined by breakers.

"On the reef are islets, the larger (called Johnson Island) lying to the S. W is half a mile long E N E and W S W; the smaller called Sand Isle is a mere sand bank about 500 yards in diameter and lies 1 mile N E of Johnston Island."

Lease made to Max Schlemmer September 20, 1909 for 15 years from September 11, 1909. Annual rental \$25.00.

Special conditions in this lease are as follows:

"And it is further agreed and understood by and between the Lessor and Lessee that should at any time during the term of the lease, part or parts of the said Islands be required by either the Federal or Territorial Governments for any public purposes, the Lessor may resume and take possession of such part or parts, the same thereupon to be reserved from and cease to be subject to the covenants and conditions of this lease; and upon the event of resumption of possession thereof by the Lessor for that reason, the rent herein reserved shall thereupon be reduced in the proportion to the value of the land so withdrawn.

"The Lessee to plant on the premises five hundred (500) cocoanut trees per annum, and maintain same in good growing

condition during the term of this lease.

"And it is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto, that the Lessee will not allow the use of explosives of any kind in the water immediately adjacent to Johnson Island for the purpose of killing or capturing fish.

"And it is further agreed and understood between the parties hereto, that the Lessee will not allow the destruction of birds on or the capturing of birds for removal from said Johnson Island or from the water immediately adjacent thereto."

On August 8, 1917, Edward M. May presented an affidavit to the Commissioner of Public Lands to the effect that during June, 1914, in company with Capt. George Piltz, since deceased, he visited what is known as Johnston alias Cornwallis Island, and was on the island for one day and viewed the entire landscape of the island. He found the island to be a reef with two islets. The island was uninhabited and unimproved, and with only slight vegetation, which vegetation consisted of grass, and some bushes, similar to those along the shore of the Island of Oahu. There were no cocoanut trees on the island whatsoever, nor any signs of any such trees or the cultivation therefor.

On August 9, 1917, H. E. Stafford petitioned the Commissioner of Public Lands to determine the lease because the lessee had not planted the cocoanut trees and had not paid the taxes on the island as required by the lease.

On August 23, 1917, the Commissioner of Public Lands wrote to Max Schlemmer:

"My attention having been called to the fact that you have not complied with the terms of your lease No. 661 of Johnson Island, I beg to notify you that unless the terms of said lease are complied with before September 1, 1918, said lease will be terminated."

On August 9, 1918, the lease was assigned to C. K. Ai of Honolulu, with the consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands," provided, however, that such consent shall in no wise be construed as varying in any respect the liabilities and obligations to the Territory, under said General Lease No. 661, of the above named C. K. Ai." The consideration of assignment was \$375.00.]

*10/1/23
D.H. Weller
6-1000*

Note:

The Commissioner of Public Lands would appreciate receiving information as to any plantings of coconuts on Johnston Island.

C. S. Judd
Superintendent of Forestry

Honolulu, T. H.
June 4, 1923

NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB OF HAWAII

Meeting at 8:00 P. M. Wed. JUN 6 - 1923

at H.S.P.A. Experiment Station

Program by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, on the

Birds of the leeward Islands.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



Dr. Alexander Wetmore,

Blaisdell Hotel,

Honolulu,

T. H.

7/5/23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY,
AND REFER TO

June 1, 1923.

BI-S
Hawaii

Dr. Alexander Wetmore,
C/O Bishop Museum,
Honolulu, T. Hawaii.

Dear Dr. Wetmore:

Receipt is acknowledged of 7 boxes of specimens by express and one by mail. All of this material arrived in excellent condition, and was looked over with much interest by Dr. Nelson.

Your radiograms of May 24, announcing a landing on Gardiner Island, and of May 27, saying that you were proceeding to Honolulu for 10 days, are also received.

The birds are a fine lot, and in addition to those we already have will give us a good representation of specimens of the avifauna of those islands, excepting of course the species that have become extinct or are threatened with extinction.

The 13 specimens of the small rat were noted with interest. This is a small species of Rattus belonging to a group widely distributed in the islands of the Pacific, where it has evidently been carried nearly everywhere in the past by boats. It has become divided into a great number of very slightly differentiated forms which have different local peculiarities on nearly every island. One was described as I remember a few years ago from one of the islands near Hawaii where the mongoose was unable to reach it, which proves to be very closely related to a species occurring in Celebes.

We had a letter from Dickey saying that his personal relations with you and with the other members of the expedition were most pleasant, but he had some disparaging remarks to make concerning the weather under which he had had to carry on his operations, and which prevented his getting the detailed habit studies that he wished. However, he seemed on the whole fairly well satisfied with the results of the trip.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

C. A. Goldman
In Charge,
Biological Investigations.

J. F. Greenwood,
Willcox, Ariz.

News received arrive home about
June fifteenth.

C. E. Reno

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